WATER SUPPL

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 1915 JUN 30 AM 9: 10 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2014

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email

email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please	check all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:	(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (atta SOn water bills (attach copy of bill ☐ Email message (MUST Email the ☐ Other	message to the address below)
Date(s) customers were informed: 4 15115.	6 10 115 . 6 115 15 6/20/15 6/30/15
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or or methods used	ther direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed://	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDE) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy	of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper:	
Date Published://	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of local	tions) Date Posted: 1/26/15
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site	at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
www.gulfport-ms.gov/publicworks/dring	king-wader_ 2014. pdf
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2014 Consumer Confidence Reppublic water system in the form and manner identified at the SDWA. I further certify that the information include the water quality monitoring data provided to the public pepartment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	ort (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this above and that I used distribution methods allowed by in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with
Name Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	6/26/15- Date
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800 May be emailed to:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Gulfport PWS#: 240003 May 2015

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Pascagoula Formation and Graham Ferry Formation Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Gulfport have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Colton Peterman at 228 868.5740. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on Tuesdays bi-weekly at 2:30 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#	:024000	13		TEST RESUL	112			
Contaminant	Violatio n Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioacti	ve Cont	aminao	ts	***	,	,		
Radioacti 5 Gross Alpha	ve Cont	aminan 2012 '	/ 6	6-16	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
	N	2012*	16	6-76	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

10, Barium	N	2014	0169	0036 - 0169		ppm		2 2		discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13 Chromium	N	2014*	1.4	6 – 1 4		ppb	1	100 100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
16 Fluoride	N	2014	412	174 - 412		ppm		4 4		additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17 Lead	N	2012/14	2	0		dqq		0 AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Volatile Oı	gani	c Contar	ninants								
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2014	.613	.545613		ppb	7	00	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
76 Xylenes	N	2014	.004	.0005 - 004		ppm		10 10		Discharge from petroleum factories, discharge from chemical factories	
82 TTHM							0	80		disinfection. By-product of drinking water	
Disinfectio 81_HAA5	N N	2014	13	2-13	ppb	1	0		60	By-Product of drinking water	
	N	2014	12 56	3 18 - 12 56	ppb		0		80		
[Total trihalomethanes]										chlorination.	
Chlorine	N	2014	7	.30 – 1.83 Mg/			0	MDRL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes	
Unregulate	ed Co	ntamina	nts								
Bromochloromet hane	N	2013*	.468	No Range	UG/L					Used as a fire-extinguishing fluid, an explosive suppressant, and as a solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides	
Stronlium	N	2014	55.4	6,918 – 55 4	UG/L			MRL		Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and ground water, cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicines and as a germicide	
Vanadium	N	2014	,293	No Range	UG/L			MRL 0.2		Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pent oxide which a chemical intermediate and a catalyst	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Gulfport works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

A copy of the 2014 CCR for the City of Gulfport (0240003) was also posted at the following locations on June 26, 2015.

Harrison County Library (Gulfport Location) 12135 Old HWY 49 Gulfport, MS 39503

Gulfport City Hall 2309 15th St. Gulfport, MS 39501



City of Gulfport Water Department

1422 23rd Avenue Gulfport, MS 39501 Call (228) 868-5720 8:00 AM - 1:00 PM 2:00 PM - 5:00 PM Monday-Friday www.gulfport-ms.gov Keep this portion for your records

Account # Customer# Bill #

439999600 2591900 1453939

Current Charges Due

02/15/2015 \$111,239.47

Amount Due

NAVAL CONST. BATTALION CENTER, GULFPORT NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE-MARINA GPT US NAVY 9226 3RD AVE #159 NORFOLK, VA 23511

CITY OF GULFPORT

UTILITY BILL

Customer Copy

	Customer Nam		Service Address					
NAVAL CO	NST. BATTALION CE CEANOGRAPHIC OFF	NTER, GULFPORT ICE-MARINA GPT	BROAD AVE					
Bill Number	Bill Date		lumber - Cu	stomer Numl	per	Current Billi	Billing Due Date	
1453939	01/30/2015	439	999600 - 25	02/15/2015				
	Description	Previous Read Date	Current Read Date	Previous Meter Reading	Current Meter Reading	Usage Charge		
SW TRANSPT SW TREATMT		12/30/2014	01/31/2015	0	12198	12198	55,376.57 55,862.90	
					2.			
MPORTANT INFO 2014 CONSUMER DRINKING WATE 228-868-5740.	RMATION ABOUT YOUR CONFIDENCE REPORT R_2014.PDF. YOU MAY	R DRINKING WATER IS A LAT WWW.GULFPORT-M REQUEST A HARD COPY	VAILABLE IN S.GOV/PUBL / BY CALLING	THE ICWORKS/ 3	ORKS/ Total Current Billing 111, Previous Balance		111,239.47 .00	
220 000 0140.					Total Amo	unt Due	\$111,239,47	

>> Detach and return the portion below with your payment >>

Remit To:

City of Gulfport P.O. Box 22564 Jackson, MS 39225-2564

Please write your Account Number on your check and enclose this portion of bill with your payment.

Amount Paid \$

Check No.

Service Address	Bill Number	Account # - Customer #	Current Billing Due Date	Amount Due
BROAD AVE	1453939	439999600-2591900	02/15/2015	\$111,239,47



NAVAL CONST. BATTALION CENTER, GULFPORT NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE-MARINA GPT US NAVY 9226 3RD AVE #159 NORFOLK, VA 23511